

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

JAMES LONG,	)
	)
Plaintiff,	)
	)
v.	) CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:07-CV-581-MHT
	)
M. REED, et al.,	)
	)
Defendants.	)

**O R D E R**

The Magistrate Judge has reviewed the written reports and supporting evidentiary materials filed by the defendants and determined that the plaintiff should file a response addressing each of the arguments and defenses contained in these reports. In filing his response, the plaintiff shall specifically address the defendants' assertions that: (i) his federal civil action is subject to dismissal because he failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) of the Prison Litigation Reform Act (“PLRA”),<sup>1</sup> *see Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731, 741, 121 S.Ct. 1819, 1825 n.6 (2001) (“Congress has provided in § 1997(e)(a) that an inmate must exhaust irrespective of the forms of relief sought and offered through administrative remedies.”); *Porter v. Nussle*, 534

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<sup>1</sup> This section provides that “[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” The defendants assert that the plaintiff failed to properly exhaust the administrative remedies available to him at the Houston County Jail with respect to the claims presented in the instant complaint. *Defendants’ Special Report - Court Doc. No. 15* at 6. Specifically, the defendants assert that the plaintiff “failed to pursue the administrative remedies available to him in the Houston County Jail by virtue of the grievances procedures provided to the inmates therein.” *Id.*

U.S. 516, 532 (2002) (“[T]he PLRA’s exhaustion requirement applies to all inmate suits about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong.”); *Woodford v. Ngo*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 126 S.Ct. 2378, 2386-2387 (2006) (“Proper exhaustion demands compliance with an agency’s deadlines and other critical procedural rules [as a precondition to filing suit in federal court] because no adjudicative system can function effectively without imposing some orderly structure on the courts of its proceedings.... Construing § 1997e(a) to require proper exhaustion ... fits with the general scheme of the PLRA, whereas [a contrary] interpretation [allowing an inmate to bring suit in federal court once administrative remedies are no longer available] would turn that provision into a largely useless appendage.... “[T]he PLRA exhaustion requirement requires proper exhaustion.”); and (ii) the claims contained in the complaint fail to establish a violation of his constitutional rights. Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that on or before October 8, 2007 the plaintiff shall file a response to the defendants' written report. **If the plaintiff fails to file a response as required by this order, the court will treat the plaintiff's failure to respond as an abandonment of the claims set forth in the complaint and as a failure to prosecute this action. Moreover, the plaintiff is specifically cautioned that if he fails to file a response in compliance with the directives of this order the undersigned will recommend that this case be dismissed for such failure. In addition, if the plaintiff fails to respond to the written report with respect to each of the claims raised in his complaint, the court will treat this failure as**

**an abandonment of these claims and shall proceed as justice requires.**

As indicated herein, at some time in the future the court may treat the defendants' report and the plaintiff's response as a dispositive motion and response.<sup>2</sup> Thus, in filing a response to the defendants' report the plaintiff should not rely only on his or her unsworn pleadings but should respond by filing sworn affidavits,<sup>3</sup> or other evidentiary materials developed through discovery or other appropriate means and which set forth specific facts demonstrating there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial in this case. Failure to file sworn affidavits or other evidentiary materials may result in this court accepting the defendants' evidence as the truth.<sup>4</sup> If documents are referred to in the opposing affidavits and have not been previously filed with the court, sworn or certified copies of those papers must be attached to the affidavits or served with them.

The parties are hereby notified that, unless within ten (10) days from the date of this order a party files a response in opposition which presents sufficient legal cause why such action should not be undertaken, upon the expiration of the time for the plaintiff to file a

<sup>2</sup>Thus, in preparing a response to the special report filed by the defendants the plaintiff should refer to the requirements of Rule 56, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

<sup>3</sup>An affidavit is a sworn statement in writing made under oath or on affirmation before a notary public or other authorized officer. The affidavit must be made on personal knowledge, set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence, and show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated in the affidavit.

<sup>4</sup>If the plaintiff is unable to present, by affidavit, facts essential to justify his opposition to the defendants' report, then plaintiff must file a sworn statement as to why he or she is unable to do so.

response as allowed by this order, the court may at any time thereafter and without further notice to the parties (1) treat the special report and any supporting evidentiary materials as a motion for summary judgment and (2) after considering any response as allowed by this order, rule on the motion for summary judgment in accordance with the law.

Failure to follow the requirements of this order about the proper way to respond to the defendants' report may result in a recommendation of the Magistrate Judge that final judgment be entered in favor of the defendants without there being an evidentiary hearing.

*The plaintiff is advised that if he asserts compliance with the jail's administrative procedures he must submit relevant evidentiary materials in support of this assertion. His mere conclusory allegation of exhaustion will be insufficient to defeat the defendants' argument.*

Done this 17<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2007.

/s/ Terry F. Moorer  
TERRY F. MOORER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE